

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Frankfort Commonwealth.
Kentucky Association of Teachers.]

The following call for a meeting of the Kentucky Association of Teachers will show that the spirit of enterprise in the cause of public education is still alive.—Every teacher with a fair title to the name—every teacher having any interest in the cause above that of dollars and cents—every teacher desiring to promote his own happiness by the elevation of his profession—and, we will venture to say, every able and conscientious teacher will, if within the range of reasonable possibility, not only lend his presence but also give his whole heart to the work on that occasion. Distinguished gentlemen from other States will be present. Will Kentucky teachers stand back?

"At the request of several distinguished members, the Kentucky Association of Teachers is hereby called to meet in Louisville on the 23rd day of August next. It is hoped that not only the members of the Association, but every 'live' teacher in the State will be present. This invitation is intended to include not only the Presidents and Professors of Colleges and higher Seminaries, but all teachers of every grade who seek their own personal improvement and the elevation of our noble profession.

"It is known that since the outbreak of the rebellion no meeting of the Association has been held. The repeated occupation of our State by the Confederate forces, and other causes incident to the present unhappy condition of our country, have prevented Kentucky teachers from enjoying this means of improvement and pleasure, so highly prized by enlightened educators everywhere. "Arrangements will be made to render the occasion one of especial interest. Several lectures may be expected, both on professional and scientific subjects. Officers and members of the Association are requested to send suggestions for a more detailed programme of exercises.

"E. A. GRANT.

"President Kentucky Association of Teachers."

Who are our Worst Enemies in Kentucky?

KENTUCKY, August 17, 1864.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

As time advances, and rebel sympathizers increase in Kentucky, this very grave question is thrust upon us. The time has come, when it must be answered with point and energy. The unconditional Union men, who are not smitten with the negro mania, must give the answer. Well, let us try an answer: We will answer it, both negatively and affirmatively.

First: Our worst enemies are not the Original Secessionists. They are bad enough, it is true; and were our worst enemies up to about one year past. Up to that time the Union party was a unit, and rebels and rebel sympathizers had but little power or influence. Of course, then they are not our worst enemies. Who are?

This leads us to an affirmative answer: Our worst enemies are the self-styled Conservative Union men. VALLANDIGHAM, and Chicago Union men, call themselves Union men, do they? What unblushing impudence! Men who have not one word to say about putting down the rebellion; nor one word to say against JEFF. DAVIS and the rebel Government; but who are all the time venting their spleen on Mr. LINCOLN, and their own Government! Such men as these, Union men? The rebels have never been as bitter and malicious in their denunciations of the Government, they wish to destroy, as are such men as GARRETT DAVIS, WOODFORD, JACOB, and others. They have out-Heroded Herod. Were it not for the assumed name of Union, we could not tell them from original rebels. They consult with rebels, they denounce all true Union men. They style them Abolitionists and negro thieves. We find them in close communion with the worst of rebels in their villages and neighborhoods. Do we find them in communion and consulting with Union men? We do not know how it is elsewhere; but so far as our country is concerned, a very strong fraternal feeling has lately sprung up between these mis-called Union men, and those in whose bosoms never vibrated a single impulse for the Union, since the advent of the rebellion. Conservative candidates for office, at the August election, solicited with great earnestness rebel votes. They were exhorted by them to go to the polls, take the expatriation oath, and vote. They did as bidden. By the aid of rebel votes, against true Union men, some of them have been elected over the truest Union men in the country; some of whom were away fighting for their country, while these traitors and double traitors, are at home protected by the Government they effect to despise, and refusing to go or to send their sons to fight. These men are doing more injury to-day, than the vilest rebels in our midst. They are Conservative rebels. They are doing all they can, and are straining every nerve, to destroy the Union party, and are united with the rebels against it. If difficulty ever occurs in our State, from rebels in arms, the leaders of this portion ought to be the marked victims and the greatest sufferers, because they are doing all they can to brace the nerves of rebellion and faction. They want to rule or ruin. If the Federal Government does not bow to their behests, then, like spoiled children they must make a noise!

JAMES.

WHAT IS THE MATTER.—The following is from the New York Herald of the 13th August: How much did the McClellan meeting cost? Who footed the bills? What became of the invitations to the speakers who did not appear? Belmont and Barrow will please answer the first and second questions, and Hiram Ketchum & Son will please answer the third.

To the People of Indiana.

The Indian State Sentinel of 15th August, contained what purports to be an Address of the Democratic State Central Committee to the People of Indiana, signed by J. J. Bingham, Chairman.

As this document is of an extraordinary character, I deem it my duty to warn the people against the consequences which it seems intended to produce. To prevent any charge of misconstruction on my part, I here quote it in the exact words as it appeared in the Sentinel:

ADDRESS.—In view of the excitement of the public mind, arising from the perilous condition of the country, and especially from the late call of the President for 500,000 men to be drafted on the 5th of September next, if not before voluntarily enlisted into the military service of the United States, the Democratic State Central Committee, expressing as they believe the opinions and purposes of the Democracy of the State, have deemed it proper publicly to declare that, first—That while it is the well considered and inflexible purpose of the Democratic party of this State, acting in concert with all patriotic citizens who respect the purity of the ballot and desire the public good to maintain by force, if need be, and at all hazards, the right of the people to free and honest elections, we condemn and attempt at resistance of the laws before constitutional remedies are exhausted, and earnestly advise all men to abide patiently the action of the chosen representatives of the Democratic party at Chicago, on the 29th of August, looking forward to the coming election for a peaceful and constitutional redress of grievances more effectual than violence.

Second—In times of public peril like the present, and in view of what are believed to be well founded apprehensions of attempts on the part of those in authority to interfere by military power with the freedom of elections, patriotism and prudence alike demand that the constitutional right of the people to keep and bear arms as a necessary means of defense to a free State, should not be violated nor abandoned; and it is the right and duty of all good citizens to co-operate in open lawful organizations for the protection of the freedom of elections, and for the preservation of peace and constitutional order and the rights of the people within the State as well as for its defense against invasion, and we especially recommend to the people in all their counties, townships and election precincts thorough organization for these ends.

Third—As manifest inequalities exist in the assignments of quotas to the different States, under the late call for 500,000 men, which have created the belief that there has been an unfair discrimination in favor of certain Eastern States to the prejudice of Indiana and other States, this committee has assumed the duty of maintaining by application to Governor Morton, Adjutant General Noble, Provost Marshal Baker or other proper authorities, the grounds of such inequalities, and whether not they are in accordance with law and constitutional rights.

By order of the committee.

J. J. BINGHAM, Chairman.

The second clause declares that, in view of what are believed to be well-founded apprehensions of attempts by those in authority to interfere with the freedom of elections, recommends a thorough military organization of the people in all the counties, towns and election precincts, and advises all to exercise their constitutional right in keeping and bearing arms.

The assumption that there is a well founded apprehension that those in authority in this State will interfere by military power with the freedom of elections is absolutely and wickedly false. There is not one fact upon which such an apprehension can be based; not a circumstance can be referred to in the political or military history of the State during the existence of this war, justifying or suggesting the charge. It is true that this charge has been made before, but always without an element of truth, for the simple purpose of exciting and goading the people into illegal, disloyal and dangerous organizations and demonstrations against Federal and State authority.

So far as my administration is concerned, I can safely defy the authors of this document to point to a single act giving color to this wicked and infamous charge, or to show a single instance in which I have failed to exercise the Executive power for the protection of persons and property, and social and civil rights, without regard to parties or politics. While serving as the Governor of Indiana, I have endeavored to act for the whole people and not for a party, and shall so continue, regardless of all assaults or aspersions; at the same time I shall not hesitate to vindicate legitimate authority, no difference under what pretense or by what method it may be assailed. So far as the approaching elections are concerned, they shall, to the extent of the power vested in me, be open and free, and every legitimate voter be protected in the unrestrained and deliberate exercise of the elective franchise. This is my purpose, nor has there ever been any reason to doubt it, and I cannot, under the pretense that I am about to violate my duty, tolerate the formation of any dangerous or illegal military organizations; on the true purpose of which is to resist the State and Federal authority, overawe the people, control the elections, and thus accomplish the very thing against which it is hypocritically pretended they are to guard. It is true that phrases about "open lawful organizations," "defense against invasion," &c., are introduced in the second clause of the address, but they do not in the least disguise its effect and purpose. It assumes that those in authority are about to violate the law, and urges the formation of military organizations to prevent such violation, they being the judges of the existence, extent and remedy for such violations. Such has been the history of all revolutions and civil troubles. The people have been arrayed against the Government upon the real or assumed pretext that acts of tyranny had been or are about to be perpetrated, justifying and demanding military resistance.

Need I argue to an intelligent people that the state of things recommended by this document would inevitably lead to collisions and civil war, the end and consequences of which no man can predict. While it purports to be addressed to the people of the State generally, it is intended for those only who belong to the political organization which its authors assume to represent. Should its recommendations be followed, men belonging to other political organizations will feel their personal and political safety endangered, and would be driven for purposes of self-defense to resort to similar measures. Thus we should have two or more political parties in the State, armed and organized into military bodies, and all hopes of preventing collisions and preserving peace and order would be lost. Military organizations must be under the supervision and control of the constituted authorities of the State. All others are illegal, unauthorized, and dangerous to the public peace. The constitutional right of the people to bear arms for their own defence has not been and will not be infringed. This does not cover the case or justify the formation of military organizations to hold the pretence that they are about to commit illegal or unconstitutional acts. When we consider that threats have already been made in various parts of the State, of resistance to the execution of Federal authority, and that the public mind is already in an excited and feverish condition, it may well be thought that these proposed military organizations

are designated for that purpose and will be used in that way; and this view is greatly strengthened by reference to the preamble of the address. It is, therefore, solemnly warn the people of the State against accepting the evil counsel they have received; to abstain from all military organizations looking directly or indirectly, to resistance to Federal or State authority; to abstain from all schemes of resistance to the laws, and from all organizations or combinations, political or military, tending to compromise them in their allegiance and duty to the Government of the United States. The men who would inveigle them into such schemes or combinations are powerless to protect them against danger, and would undoubtedly be the first to desert them in a moment of peril.

In reference to the concluding part of the address, it need only be said that the execution of the Constitution, and the assignment of quotas of States, districts, counties, townships, and cities belong exclusively to the Federal, and not to the State authority; and that every exertion has been and will be made by the State authority to secure the correction of error, and see that full justice is done to the State and every part thereof.

Given at the Executive Department, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1864.
O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

War News and Army Items.

Washington, Aug. 18.—To Maj. Gen. J. A. Dix: A despatch from Gen. Grant, dated Tuesday, August 16th, 6:30 P. M., detained by the breaking of the telegraph line, has just been received. He reports that the fighting north of James river, 10-day (16th) has resulted favorably to us so far as it has gone, but there has been no decisive results. The enemy has been driven back somewhat from their position of this morning, with considerable loss in killed and wounded, and about 400 prisoners left in our hands. Two Brig. Gens.—Chambliss and Gerrard—were killed, and their bodies left in our hands. We also have quite a number of wounded prisoners. Since moving north of the river, our losses will probably reach nearly one thousand killed and wounded. Many, however, are only slightly wounded, owing to so much of the fighting taking place in thick woods. The enemy lost about as many as have fallen into our hands.

The Department has intelligence from Gen. Sherman to 11:30 last night, but no operations are reported. A despatch from Gen. Sheridan at Winchester, dated 17th, 10 A. M., reports Gen. Merritt's division of cavalry was attacked yesterday P. M. on the north side of the Shenandoah by Kershaw's division of Longstreet's corps, and Wyckham and Lennox's brigades of cavalry. After a very hard-fought battle, the enemy were badly beaten with a loss of two stands of colors, 24 officers and 276 men prisoners. In a later despatch Sheridan says the cavalry engagement in front of Front Royal was splendid. It was open ground. The saber was freely used by our men. Great credit due to Gen. Merritt and Custer, and Col. Devines.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Newspaper correspondents state that in the fight on James river, on the 16th, the Union troops captured four battle flags, and over four hundred prisoners. On the person of General Chambliss was found an elaborate topographical map of the country and fortifications around Richmond.

From the Valley of Virginia reports are directly conflicting. Some asserting that the rebels are again advancing down the valley, and that Averill was awaiting them at Martinsburg,—the rebels having flank Sheridan at Winchester by coming down on the west side of the North Mountain. Others report Sheridan as still at Strasburg; and had another fight with Early, in which the Union troops were successful.

From Chattanooga there are rumors that, on the 16th August, a fight occurred between Wheeler and the Union forces under Gen. Steadman, at Graysville, some sixteen miles south from Chattanooga, in which Gen. Steadman was killed, and the streets of Indiana, killed. We doubt the rumor. There is no doubt that Wheeler is endeavoring to cut Sherman's communications, much to the delight of the rebels and rebel sympathizers in Kentucky,—the "Conservative Democrats" and "Peace Democracy." A telegram from Clarksville, Tennessee, states that Frank Woodward, a noted guerrilla chief, with a strong force, attacked Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on the 19th August, and was repulsed by a company of the Fifty-second Kentucky. During the fight Woodward was mortally wounded and captured. It was expected that another attack would be made by the rebel force.

We learn that, on the night of the 17th August, a band of guerrillas went to the residence of Robert Cochran, in Spencer county; Mr. C. refused to admit them, when the villains set fire to the house, in which were several female relations, besides his own family. He then opened the door, and the rebels entered, robbed the house of the valuables, and then left. Mr. Cochran and the family putting out the fire, in the meantime. It is also rumored that Jesse had directed all his guerrilla bands to concentrate near Taylorville, on Friday morning to "wipe out" some colored troops said to be stationed there. We were informed on Saturday morning that some seven hundred of the rebels had congregated by the time named. We do not believe it. If they did, and attacked the colored troops, all we have to say is, that we hope the colored troops "wiped out" the rebels to the last man.

A telegram from Cairo, of August 18, is as follows:

The excitement respecting guerrillas crossing the river into Illinois is subsiding. The citizens of all the counties are promptly forming companies to repel the invaders. A meeting is to be held here this evening to make proper defence of the city against any guerrilla attacks.

Gen. Paine, with two brigades of troops, left Paducah this morning on the transports for Saline bar. The guerrillas did not exceed one thousand. Even that number it is believed that few crossed the river, and that the whole force have gone back into Kentucky. They made a good thing by their operations, having stolen over two hundred head of Government cattle, and black-mailed three boats, obtaining some four thousand dollars in money.

Many of Forrest's conscripts have deserted recently, returned home, and taken the amnesty oath. Four of them came before Gen. Meredith this week and took the

bath. On Saturday, a spy named Adams, direct from Forrest, was arrested. He had a turlough, and acknowledged to his friends to belong to the Confederate army.

News by underground railroad at Memphis reports that an engagement had taken place between a force of rebels under Dick Taylor and Forrest, and the Federal force under Gen. A. J. Smith. The rebels' headquarters were at Pontotoc, Miss., from whence they marched a few days ago to meet Gen. Smith. A battle was fought thirty miles below Holly Springs, on the north side of the Tallahatchie. The rebels greatly outnumbered our forces, and compelled them to retire. Loss light on both sides.

Behold, the Yankee Abolitionist!

Geo. D. PRENTICE, Editor of the Louisville Journal, speaking of Mr. CLAY's views on slavery, says:

"I deem it proper to say that Mr. Clay is in no degree responsible for the manner or matter of a single paragraph in the volume."

And then, under pretence of stating Mr. CLAY's opinions, he thus fulminates his own views. Read what the opinion of Geo. D. PRENTICE was: "Mr. Clay views slavery in the abstract with unmingled abhorrence. He justly considers it a monster of evil; a deadly vampire draining away the life-blood of the Republic." "He proclaimed in vivid colors the sufferings, the bodily degradation, the spirit of the dangers to be apprehended from the insurrection of the blacks, when in every abiding place of slavery there were fierce hearts brooding over the accumulated wrongs of years, and dark hands ready to grasp the firebrand and the dagger."

And read what the Louisville Journal has to say about the right of all men to liberty: "All Men have a Right to Liberty, no matter what Color."

In reference to the annexation of Texas the Louisville Journal said:—"They are, above all others, the men upon whose heads rests the sin of extending the area of slavery, for they were warned and besought, through the public press, by their fellow-citizens, to draw down all connection with Texas and her 'peculiar institutions.'"

Hoping to see the Day.

How the Journal hoped for the day when "in Kentucky all men would enjoy the right to liberty,—no matter what color," may be seen by reading the following:—"Many of the best minds of the State are engaged with the subject, and they will express freely their opinions, and act freely upon them. We must make up our minds to meet that question, for no human power can stop it."

"We have ever looked forward to the day when Kentucky should contain within her bounds no bondmen, and WE HOPE TO LIVE TO SEE THE LIGHT OF SUCH A DAY."

Waiting to Assist to get rid of Slaves.

And the Journal declares it waiting to assist to get rid of slavery. Read:—"We believe there is a settled conviction in the minds of a large majority of the people of Kentucky that their interests—social, moral and financial—would be promoted by disposing of the slaves, and we believe that one day they will themselves begin to move in the matter. WE AWAIT THE MOVEMENT, AND SHALL STAND READY TO SECOND IT WHENEVER OUR AID CAN BE OF ANY AVAIL."

This is the record of the Louisville Journal, edited by Yankees, who were educated in States where negro slavery was regarded as the crime of crimes. And yet it dares apply the epithet of Abolition to papers edited by men who never lived out of the South, and have always been slave holders.

WHOOPIING-COUGH.—The proofs of cures of the most distressing cases of whooping-cough, by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam, speak louder than words to the merits of this incomparable remedy. A grateful patient writes: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the wonderful powers of your Balsam in curing my children of the most distressing whooping-cough, after every other means had failed." Can any result be more gratifying? What a load of suffering was removed by the use of this noble Cough Balsam. Sold at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and by all druggists 50 cents per bottle.

OFFICE KENTUCKY STATE AGENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., P. O. Box 127.

C. D. PENNEBAKER, AGENT AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Will give prompt attention to the prosecution of claims before any Department of the Government, and any other business with the Government that may be confided to his care. He will prosecute Claims before the Court of Claims, and practice Law before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the various Courts in the District of Columbia. Pensions and Claims for Arrears of Pay, and Bounties for Soldiers, their widows, or heirs, will receive special attention GRATIS.

Circular No. VI. The following act is published for the benefit of all concerned. It must be strictly complied with. C. D. PENNEBAKER, Agent State of Kentucky.

AN ACT to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or navy, or any part of the army or navy, engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, from the commencement to the close thereof.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, for Quartermasters' stores actually furnished to the army of the United States, and received for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster General of the United States, accompanied with such proofs as each claimant can present of the facts in his case; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to cause such claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been actually received or taken for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

Sec 3. And be it further enacted, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion for subsistence actually furnished to said army, and received for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster General of Subistence to cause such claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been received or taken actually for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case for payment to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

Approved July 4, 1864.

July 25, 1864—345—twit.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00

Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves

Address, A. G. HODGES,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

Re-Enlistments.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., August 16th, 1864.

Circular: The War Department has authorized the re-enlistment of all twelve months Kentucky regiments now in the service, for the term of one, two, or three years, either as cavalry or infantry, as they may elect.

The attention of all officers recruiting, is called to a general order issued from District Headquarters, at Lexington, Ky., dated August 13th, 1864, and are earnestly requested to co-operate and effect the re-enlistment of their respective commands, for the term of three years, if possible, as these soldiers have shown by their tried valor and patriotism, that they are worthy of the name of veterans, of whose services the State and Government are justly proud.

Re-enlistments will be conducted in accordance with prescribed regulations heretofore issued.

The bounties and pay of soldiers by the United States is as follows:

For recruits for one years' service..... \$100 00

For recruits for two years' service..... 200 00

For recruits for three years' service..... 300 00

First installment of bounty will be paid when mustered in—

To one year recruits..... 33 33

To two years' recruits..... 66 66

To three years' recruits..... 100 00

The pay of 1st sergeant, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 24 00

The pay of sergeants, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 20 00

The pay of corporals, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 18 00

The pay of privates, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 16 00

No premium whatever, for the procurement of recruits, will hereafter be paid by the United States.

Neither drafted men nor substitutes, furnished either before or after draft, are entitled to bounty from the United States.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector and Adjutant General of Ky.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 9, 1864.

Circular: The War Department has authorized the raising of TWO REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY, in Kentucky, for the period of twelve months.

These troops will be credited upon the late call of the President for 500,000 men, and together with other enlistments that are now going on, it is confidently believed that the quota of our State will be filled.

As these two regiments are intended to supply the place, in part, of the twelve months men now in the service, who have so ably defended the State, and are about to be mustered out, it is hoped that every effort will be used to recruit this force in the shortest time that is allowed.

If a full company is not raised by the time set for the draft the parts of companies will be consolidated, due regard being had to the claims of recruiting officers—and the same rule will be applied to regiments.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector and Adjutant General.

United States bounties will be paid as follows:

For recruits for one years' service..... \$100 00

For recruits for two years' service..... 200 00

For recruits for three years' service..... 300 00

First installment of bounty will be paid when mustered in—

To one year recruits..... 33 33

To two years' recruits..... 66 66

To three years' recruits..... 100 00

The pay of 1st sergeants infantry per month..... 24 00

The pay of 2d sergeants infantry per month..... 20 00

The pay of corporals infantry per month..... 18 00

The pay of privates, per month..... 16 00

August 12-4tw-356.

Proclamation

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning or having dogs in their possession, to confine them closely or if permitted to run at large, keep them securely muzzled for the space of sixty days from this date. Any person or persons failing or refusing to comply with this requisition, subject themselves to a fine of \$20 and costs, recoverable upon warrant before the police Judge. The Marshal and Policemen are hereby required to enforce this order. G. W. GWINN, Mayor.

July 11th 1864.—2m.—342.

NOTICE.

LOST CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE No. 2,400, for six shares of the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, dated June 3d, 1861, and No. 2,422, for fourteen shares of the same stock, dated January 24, 1862, were enclosed by mail, on the 30th of March, 1864, to F. C. McCalla, Cashier at Georgetown, Ky., together with power of attorney of S. P. Weisiger, to whom said certificates were issued; but were never received by said McCalla, and so I will never receive them. Who has received them? I shall apply to the said Farmers' Bank, at their principal office in Frankfort, to issue a new certificate to me as the purchaser, in lieu of those so lost. All persons are called upon to show cause why it shall not be done. F. A. LYON.

August 8, 1864—354—wktw2m.

POPULAR LOAN:

Seven and Three-tenths per Cent.

CUSTOM HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, August 1, 1864. I have now ready, I will receive subscriptions for Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of Seven and Three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in full at maturity; said Notes being convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into five per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and gold-paying twenty years from August 15, 1867.

W. D. GALLAGHER, Depository United States, August 5, 1864—353—tw6t.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in full at maturity.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.
First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Merchants, Grocers, and others are requested not to buy paper from the boys connected with this office, as they are not authorized to sell.

August 20, 1864.

JOHN H. SNOW, of Kentucky, a rebel prisoner at Rock Island, Illinois, died at that place on the 8th of August.

GARRETT DAVIS passed through Cincinnati, on Friday last, on a visit to VALLENDIUM! Rebel sympathizers and traitors, like "birds of a feather, flock together."

At a meeting of the "Peace Democratic" party of Vigo county, Indiana, at Vevay, on the 13th of August, one of the orators began abusing Union soldiers, when Capt. ANDREW STEPLETON of the Twenty second Indiana, arose and denounced said orator as a liar and scoundrel. Some of the traitors cried, "Put him out!" When the gallant Captain told him he had seen larger crowds of traitors than were there assembled, and had never been scared; and his manner was such that the rebels quietly squatted.—They did not undertake to put him out! Capt. STEPLETON says there shall be no more rebel meetings in Vevay while he's about, and that he has "come to stay."

The New Orleans Era says, Admiral Farragut chose a novel position in going into the fight, and maintained it throughout all the terrible firing. Desiring at once to overlook the enemy and watch the movements of his own fleet, he ascended the mainmast of the Hartford, and was there lashed fast. A speaking tube was run down to the deck, and an officer stationed at the lower end to receive the Admiral's orders and pass them to the officer whose duty it was to see them executed. This proved a most admirable plan.

Good Old Times of Democratic Rule.

The Philadelphia Age, a reasonable Peace Democratic sheet, says:

"Everywhere plain people are saying that in the 'good old times'—not very long ago—when the Democratic party ruled, our country was united and prosperous."

To this the Cincinnati Gazette as pertinently as tartly responds, that not long ago, "when the Democratic party ruled, our country was divided, and the Democratic party was the party of treason, and the Democratic party was the party of bloodshed."

But why is the country not now "prosperous and happy"? Because the Democratic party of the South rebelled against the Government without either cause or provocation, and consequently has been guilty of all the bloodshed and devastation of this war. Indeed! Prosperous and happy under Democratic rule? And why are we not prosperous, united and happy now? Simply because the Democratic party would not consent to let another party rule, after being constitutionally elected to power; for there is nothing more evident than the fact that had the Democratic party remained loyal there would have been no war; and even now if that party would submit to the "Constitution as it is," and the "Union as it was," there would be peace and Union and prosperity again. It all depends upon the loyalty of the Democratic party, and because it is now a traitor the Government is trying to force its obedience, and because the party in power is doing what the Constitution commands, it is charged with all the responsibility for the calamities of the present epoch! It is not too much to say, that all who argue in this way against all the facts of the case are no more honest than they should be, and all who are deluded by such stuff are "plain people" indeed; so plain as to be stupid beyond the possibility of enlightenment.

We stated in our paper a few days since, that on Sunday, the 14th August Mr. HARVEY TRAVELLED, a most worthy Union citizen of Simpson county, was taken out of church, during the services, by the notorious scoundrel, HARPER, and foully murdered. For this villainous outrage Gen. Burbridge has ordered four guerrillas to Franklin to be shot to death. Gen. B. is determined to stop this infernal work if he has to commence shooting rebel sympathizers.

THE CANVASS IN INDIANA.—The Republicans claim that Morton is getting the better of McDonald, the opposing candidate for Governor in the political discussion now going on in Indiana. It would be a matter of much surprise if such were not the fact. The ground which we understand McDonald to assume is untenable. Once concede that a State may be coerced; that war is justifiable, in any emergency, by the Federal Government to constrain the obedience of sovereign though refractory States, and the whole argument is conceded. If McDonald is not beaten, it is because his opponent is an ass.—Dayton Empire.

As the Cincinnati Gazette says: That is the way to talk it. VALLENDIUM's organ ought to know what to say. The country rejoices that the main body of the opposition is determined to plant themselves squarely on an honest platform. The right to secede, and the wrong of a war to coerce, is the great political question now coming before the people. All they want to know to keep the Ship of State steadily on her destined course, is the opinions of those who seek the control of affairs. On that issue there can be no doubt that the result of the November election will be most disastrous to the Confederacy, whose hopes are now centered in the success of the Confederate Democracy of the North.

Let the Policy be Changed.

There is a practice which has obtained in the States under loyal control, which is calculated to engender much evil, if it does not produce positive evil and danger to their citizens. We allude to the toleration, not of the residence of known disloyal citizens in the loyal States only, but the influx into them of the bitterest and vilest rebels; and moreover the permission of home rebels and traitors to work constantly and openly for the aid of the rebels in arms, with the traitorous refugees joining in the nefarious scheme.

In JEFF DAVIS's dominions, we are told by the Copperheads and rebel sympathizers, there is a "united South." Well may there be, when no Union citizen is permitted to remain within their lines, if known, except as a prisoner. What else could there be, but a "united people," when all that do not consent their treason are expelled from the country in possession of the traitors.

Let the same practice obtain here, and instead of the traitorous cry of a "divided North," we should be united as a band of brothers as we should be. But in our toleration of these home and Southern rebels and traitors, we are warning into life human vipers, that are seeking opportunity to destroy those from whom they are receiving nothing but kindness and protection.

Mercy is a darling attribute, in its proper place; but mercy, to those who are making use of our grace to plot our destruction is not mercy: it is rank injustice to the loyal people. Better, far better, for the loyalists as individuals, and for the Union, that, on the breaking out of the rebellion, the rule of our revolutionary sires had been adopted and enforced, and every known rebel and rebel sympathizer expelled from the country in the hands of the loyal people. Colonel BRAMLETTE, now Governor, was correct in the mode he advocated: to expel all rebels and rebel sympathizers beyond the Union lines; and, as the army advanced, keep them before the army—leave none behind.

Had this practice been adopted, long ere this the rebellion would have been put down. The traitors and rebels permitted to remain in loyal neighborhoods would have been pressed into the rebel army, where they never could have aided the rebellion, or injured the cause of the Union, the hundredth part they have been enabled to do among us. They have furnished the sinews of war; and their treasonable preaching and teaching among the loyal people, have inspired the rebels, and kept the traitors in heart. And now, reinforced by the traitorous hordes the mistaken policy of the President's amnesty proclamation has injected among the loyal people, who, instead of gratitude for the unmerited mercy shown them, are industriously plotting to return that mercy with the basest and blackest ingratitude—these home traitors and domestic rebels are threatening a bloody resistance to measures of the Government,—measures which their opposition to the Government and support of the traitorous insurrection alone have made necessary to be adopted.

"A divided North?" "A united South!" What united the South? First, JEFF DAVIS driving out of his dominions all known Unionists; 2. The abuse of, and opposition to, the Government and its measures by the home rebels and traitors, and their aid and comfort to the rebels in arms. What divided the North? The toleration of rebels and rebel sympathizers in the loyal States, and the unmerited mercy shown them and traitors by the Government, and its officers. And thus have we warned into life vipers, that should have been instead exterminated, and who are now striving to destroy the very lives, as well as the Government, of their benefactors.

Let the policy be changed. We see a streak of light in the recent order of the War Department, in reference to the takers of the amnesty oath. But could we see all rebels and rebel sympathizers sent to SHERMAN's colony, or to JEFF DAVIS's dominions, the sun would soon rise in all its fullest glory.

Hundreds of persons are daily leaving Kentucky and fleeing into Indiana and Illinois to escape the rebel conscription, being enforced by Adam Johnson.—Law Dem.

A much surer way to escape the rebel conscription would be to enlist in the Federal forces for the protection of Kentucky, and aid in exterminating Adam Johnson and all guerrilla chiefs.

A Peace Mass Convention was held at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday. VALLENDIUM repeated his Dayton speech. Speeches were also made by Ex-Gov. WELLER of California, and FERNANDO WOOD. All of these, as did also the resolutions adopted, took ground in favor of a cessation of hostilities, and against the nomination of a war candidate or the adoption of a war platform at Chicago. A resolution appointing an advisory delegation to Chicago, was voted down.

An Amnesty Order.

A telegram from Washington says, the War Department has issued an order of utmost importance to Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, the proper execution of which will do much to draw the line in those States between loyalty and disloyalty. It appears that many persons in those States have endeavored fraudulently to obtain the benefits of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of December last, by taking the prescribed oath, without any purpose of restoring peace and establishing national authority, as provided for in the explanatory proclamation of last March, but solely to screen themselves from punishment for crime, or to protect their property from seizure and confiscation.

In view of this fact, it is ordered that all military officers use the utmost diligence in detaining and bringing to speedy punishment all persons who have taken this oath for any other purpose than that prescribed by the President. The fact of their fraudulently taking the oath is to be treated as in itself an offense, and as depriving the persons of all claim to immunity, protection and clemency. Commanders of departments and districts are to prescribe such rules as will prevent its wrongful administration in future, and also such rules as will bring to punishment the officers who have, or who shall, thus wrongly administer it.

The Mission to Richmond—Edmund Kirke's Statement.

At Pawtucket, R. I., August 17, Mr. Gillmore ("Edmund Kirke") delivered a lecture, in which he described his interview with Jeff Davis, during a late visit to Richmond, and the substance of their conversation on the terms of peace. The Providence Press gives the following report of Mr. Gillmore's remarks:

I went to Richmond with the Rev. Col. Jaques, and went with the hope of making negotiations which might result in peace. If we should succeed, we thought that the consciousness of having served our country would pay our expenses. If we failed, we might still serve the country by letting the people of the North know what was the reason of our failure; for I went with propositions, on the basis of which I might have made an arrangement for peace with Mr. Davis, and if we were unsuccessful, it would be useful for the country to know what propositions were rejected. We went to Richmond in an ambulance, and were three hours on the way after we entered the rebel lines. We entered Richmond at ten o'clock, and planted our white flag in the very heart of the rebel capital.

As we stopped, Judge Ould, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, directed Col. Jaques to button up his overcoat, as it was dangerous to be seen with a blue uniform in the streets of Richmond. We were taken to a hotel and shown up to "No. 60," a shabby room with some fine furniture in very bad order. We were provided with supper and directed how to apply for an interview with the President. The next morning we directed a note to Secretary Benjamin, asking an interview with the President, and were invited to call upon him, when we made an engagement to meet the President that evening, which was Sunday.

On meeting our engagement we were shown into the State Department, where we saw Mr. Benjamin, a small, plump, black-haired, black-eyed man, seated in his usual place, and at his right a pale, thin man, dressed in a suit of dark gray, with a month and chin expressive of the greatest determination. We told him simply that we came without official authority, but knowing the opinions of our Government, to see what terms peace might be made. Mr. Davis replied quietly, "Withdraw your armies from our territory and peace will follow for itself." We told him that the Northern people would never agree to any plan which did not include the establishment of the Union. Mr. Davis said that we could never live in peace. The North had sowed such a bitterness between the two sections that we never could have peace in this generation.

We then urged upon him that it was his duty to use every effort to put an end to this monstrous bloodshed. He acknowledged this, and declared that none of the bloodshed in this war could be laid to his own charge. They, the South, were not fighting for slavery; they were fighting for independence; and independence or extermination they would have. We tried to show him that the position of the rebel armies was such that it was better for them to give up the contest while they could do it with honor; but he was altogether unwilling to admit that his armies were in such a desperate position. He laid the blame of the barbarity of this war entirely upon the North, utterly ignoring the instances of rebel barbarity which we brought to his notice. I then had a considerable conversation, with Mr. Davis, in which I directly offered him the terms which I had been authorized to suggest; but as he did not show any disposition to meet me, I did not state them explicitly. These terms will be given through the newspapers in a short time. They were, in general, entire abolition, a general amnesty, no confiscation, the debts of the South to be ignored, the debts of the General Government to be borne by all the States. Mr. Davis declared that such terms could never be accepted by the Southern people, and rather than submit to them they would stake their whole property and their national existence.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette reports that leading New England Republicans had a meeting at Boston, at which Secretary FESSENDEN and Senator WILSON were present, and recommended the President to offer an armistice to the rebels.

P. S. Mr. WILSON denies the above statement.

The rebel sympathizers are jubilant over the report that ADAM JOHNSON sent, last week, under a flag of truce, two guerrilla Captains to Capt. PERKINS of the Federal gunboat near Henderson, as the murderers of Mr. RANKIN, an old citizen of Henderson. One of the guerrilla Captains, JONES, was not in that section, at the time, and it is also stated as very doubtful if YATES, the other, was. Be that as it may, it is known that the men who were engaged in robbing Henderson at the time Mr. RANKIN was killed, are with JOHNSON!

In all probability YATES and JONES some how incurred JOHNSON's wrath, and he sent to Capt. PERKINS to have them executed, and thus get his revenge.

A Peace Speech.

J. H. WOODWARD, a young man, resident of Indiana, and at one time Adjutant of an Indiana regiment, was called out at a recent peace meeting and responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN—The great cry that I have heard to-day has been peace, peace. I tell you that there is no man in the nation who desires peace more than I do; a permanent, lasting peace. [Cheers.] And gentlemen, I tell you how we will get it. Fight this war. Take every negro in the rebel States, and exterminate every—of rebel, no matter where you find him. [Hisses.] Gentlemen, you need not try to hiss me down, for I am an old soldier, and I faced almost as mean a looking crowd as is now before me. I mean the thieves and bushwhackers of Tennessee. I know I was called upon to make a speech out of derision, and I intend to tell you what I think of you.

When God said He would save Sodom if ten righteous men could be found there, I have no doubt He would have done it, and to-day if you all stood upon the brink of hell, and He were to say He would save you, I have not the least doubt but there would be a great many strange faces in hell for supper.

Gentlemen, when you wish to hear from me again, you have only to call upon me. I am always at home.

Gen. Sherman on Recruiting in the Rebel States.

Gen. Sherman writes with the directness of an honest and frank soldier in the following letter:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION
OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD,
NEAR ATLANTA, GA., July 30, 1864.

John A. Spooner, Esq., Agent for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Nashville, Tennessee:

SIR—Yours from Chattanooga, July 28, is received notifying me of your appointment by your State as Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, under the Act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, to recruit volunteers to be credited to the States respectively.

On applying to Gen. Webster at Nashville, he will grant you a pass through our lines to those States, and, as I have had considerable experience in those States, would suggest recruiting depots to be established at Macon and Columbus, Mississippi, Selma, Montgomery and Mobile, Alabama, and Columbus, Milledgeville and Savannah Georgia.

I do not see that the law restricts you to black recruits, but you are at liberty to collect white recruits, also. It is waste of time and money to open rendezvous in North-western Georgia, for I assure you I have not seen an able-bodied man, black or white, there, fit for a soldier, who was not in this army or the one opposed to it.

You speak of the impression going abroad that I am opposed to the organization of colored regiments.

My opinions are usually very positive, and there is no reason why you should not know them.

Though entertaining profound reverence for our Congress, I do doubt their wisdom in the passage of this law.

1. Because civilian agents about an army are a nuisance.

2. The duty of citizens to fight for their country is too sacred a one to be peddled off by buying up the refuse of other States.

3. It is unjust to the brave soldiers and volunteers who are fighting, as those who compose this army do, to place them on a par with the class of recruits you are after.

4. The negro is in a transition state, and is not the equal of the white man.

5. He is liberated from his bondage by act of war, and the armies in the field are entitled to all his assistance in labor and fighting, in addition to the proper quotas of the States.

6. This bidding and bartering for recruits, white and black, has delayed the reinforcement of our armies at the times when such reinforcements would have enabled us to make our successes permanent.

7. The law is an experiment which, pending war, is unwise and unsafe, and has delayed the universal draft which I firmly believe will become necessary to overcome the widespread resistance offered us; and I also believe the universal draft will be wise and beneficial; for under the Providence of God it will separate the sheep from the goats, and demonstrate what citizens will fight for their country, and what will only talk.

No one will infer from this that I am not a friend of the negro as well as the white race. I intend that the treason and rebellion of the master freed the slave, and the armies I have commanded have conducted to safe points more negroes than those of any General officer in the army; but I prefer negroes for pioneers, teamsters, cooks and servants, others gradually to experiment in the art of the soldier, beginning with the duties of local police, such as we had at Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Nashville, Chattanooga. But I would not draw on the poor race for too large a proportion of its active, athletic young men, for some must remain to seek for new homes and provide for the old and young, the feeble and helpless.

These are some of my peculiar notions, but I assure you they are shared by a large proportion of our fighting men.

You may show this to the agents of the other States in the same manner as yourself. I am, &c.

[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General,
Official Copy: J. M. DARTON,
Aid-de-camp.

Cutting off the Superfluities.

The annexed order from the Commissary General of Prisoners is very important. Rebel prisoners in our hands are no longer to be the pelted and pampered objects upon which their treason is manifested, by rebels and rebel sympathizers in our midst:—

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1864.

[CIRCULAR No. 4.] I. By direction of the Secretary of War it is ordered that hereafter no supplies of any kind will be furnished to prisoners of war by their relatives or friends, except in cases of illness, when near relatives will be permitted to send them such articles of food as may be approved by the surgeon in charge of the hospital, to whose care they will in all cases be addressed. Necessary clothing may also be furnished by near relatives to destitute prisoners, subject to the approval of the commanding officer of the post where they are confined. Outer garments must be of gray or dark-mixed color, and of inferior quality. Only one suit of outer clothing and a change of under clothing will be allowed.

II. It is further ordered that suiters at military prisons shall be permitted to sell to prisoners only the following articles, viz: Writing materials, postage stamps, tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches, combs, soap, tooth-brushes, hair-brushes, clothes brushes, scissors, thread, needles, handkerchiefs, towels, and pocket looking-glasses.

III. This order will not be understood as prohibiting prisoners of war from receiving clothing or other articles not contraband from their relatives or friends residing beyond our lines, when forwarded by flag-of-truce boat, or any other authorized channel, so long as the prisoners of war held at Richmond and other Southern prisons are permitted to receive the same articles in the same manner from their relatives and friends in the loyal States. W. HOFFMAN, Col. 3d U. S. L., Com. Gen. of Prisoners.

Victory.

Success is counted sweetest
By those who ne'er succeed;
To comprehend a nectar
Requires sorest need.
No one of all the purple host
Who took the flag to-day
Can tell the definition
So clear, of victory,
As he—defeated—dying—
Whose forehead and whose eyes
The dread straits of triumph
Burst agonized and clear!

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.
June 27, 1864—336-twlv.

DIED.

On the night of August 17, 1864, at his residence in Bourbon county, Captain JOHN CUNNINGHAM, in the 70th year of his age. Capt. C. has been a prominent citizen of Bourbon county for years, and has represented that county in both branches of the Legislature, and held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years. He was a soldier of the War of 1812.

August 19, 1864, about 7 o'clock P. M., Mr. DAVID C. HUMPHREYS, aged near 70 years, of Woodford county, Ky.

August 18, 1864, at his residence in Shelby county, Ky., Dr. S. B. RICHARDSON, in the 61st year of his age; formerly of Louisville.

GRAND HOP!!

THERE will be a hop at the Capital Hotel, FRIDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 26th, at 8 1/2 o'clock.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.
John M. Hewitt, Jr., C. G. Russell,
Orin D. Todd, A. T. Dudley,
Aug. 22, 1864—tw31*

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 22d day of August, 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list.

Campbell, Judge James Johnson, Emily
Gaines, Fielding, Lovelady, James M.
Gaines, D. M. Neuland, Ben.
Golden, William, Russell, Miss Mary
Hager, David, Vandenberg, L. F.
Hodges, William, Williamson, John
Higgins, Michael, Waulker, Samuel
Higgins, William

Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 6 1/2 P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.
August 22, 1864—11-356.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that HARRISON BARNES, who stands indicted in the Pendleton Circuit Court, for the murder of Joseph Bishop, did make his escape from Pendleton county jail on the 25th of June, 1864, and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said HARRISON BARNES, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of August, A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Aug. 19, 1864—wktw3m.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

BY the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of SEPTEMBER, 1864, if not sold at private sale before that time, A FARM in Scott county, containing SIXTY-EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES—all in cultivation. This tract adjoins the farms of Mrs. Champ and Dr. Blackburn, and is one mile from the Frankfort and Georgetown turnpike road. The improvements consist of a good new FRAME HOUSE, with four rooms and hall, well finished; out buildings; good and never-failing stock and spring water.

Also, a tract of FORTY ACRES OF WOOD LAND—all fenced—and one mile from the first named tract, with a good road leading to it.

Persons wishing to see the land will call on John W. Carter, on the premises, who will show the same, or on the subscriber residing one mile from Frankfort. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CARTER.

August 18, 1864—359-w3l.

High School for Boys and Girls.

THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 1th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls.

August 16, 1864—tw&wlm—358*

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. Mary Trayne Runyan, Principal.

THE Thirty-second annual session of this school will commence on Monday, September 5th, 1864.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Board, including fuel and lights.....\$120.00
Tuition in primary branches.....15.00
Tuition in Common English branches.....20.00
Tuition in higher English branches, including French and Latin.....25.00
Music on Piano.....30.00
Drawing, Painting, etc., at the usual prices.

For further information address the Principal.

August 17, 1864—twlm*

Shelbyville Female College.

THE Twenty-fifth sessional year of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September, 1864. A very accomplished teacher, Mrs. ELIZA SCHUE, has been employed to preside in the School room. The superior Musician, Professor KINKEL, with the assistance of Miss FLORENCE NORVELL, will have charge of the Music Department. Special attention is paid to the health, and the intellectual and moral improvement of our pupils. We have been free from molestation from soldiers. Terms moderate, compared with schools of the same grade.

Apply for Circulars to the Principal,
D. T. STUART, Shelbyville, Ky.

August 17, 1864—twlm*

High School for Young Ladies.

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION of this School will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embraced in the Course of Instruction. Terms, per session of twenty weeks, \$26 00
JNO. K. HENDRICK.
August 8, 1864—354—twlm.

Literary and Classical School.

THE undersigned, having permanently located in Frankfort, will re-open his SCHOOL for BOYS,

In the Basement of the Presbyterian Church,

ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

It is his purpose to make the School every thing that parents and guardians can desire; and the Terms (to be hereafter announced), will be as reasonable as possible.

R. S. HITCHCOCK.
Frankfort, August 10, 1864—355—twlm.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION!

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on
Monday, September 5, 1864,
and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

July 20, 1864.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Collegiate year, including a period of forty weeks, is divided into two sessions: the first session commencing on Monday, September 12, 1864, and the second on Monday, January 30, 1865.

</

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south
of the Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
adjacent counties. [April 7, 1862-1f.]

W. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the
Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third
week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-1f.

J. W. FINNELL,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-1f.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-1f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1f.

JAMES SPEED,
SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HAVE associated with them SAMUEL E. SMITH,
of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the
practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED,
BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court
of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all
the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1f.]

JAMES HARLAN, JR.,
JOHN M. HARLAN,
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort,
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals and
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Sept. 14, 1855-1f.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and
Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.
ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement
upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanli-
ness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may
be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Kentucky River Coal.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a
large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny,
and Pocahontas, which I will sell at the lowest
market price. All orders will be promptly filled
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
Feb 2nd.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity that they have
opened a select stock of spring goods for Gen-
tlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all
its branches, and send his ready work to give
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the
charges made for it. Terms cash.
Their business room is under Metropolitan
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-1f.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that JOHN TANNER, who was committed to the
Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of
his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and
for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th
July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at
large.
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said
John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of
Garrard county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 22d
day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the
72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or
8 inches high, dark hair, rather tall complexion,
weight about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or
stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly,
and in the habit of repeating the last words
of every sentence. At first the impression is
made that he is simple minded or foolish.
July 24, 1864-3m-3d.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard
county, a runaway slave calling himself
HARLAN, who says he belongs to Clayton Car-
ter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper
color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35
years of age.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the
law requires.
W. M. ROMANS, J. G. C.
June 27, 1864-1m-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.
The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs,
against
Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts. In Equity.
IN pursuance to an order of the Pendleton
Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I
will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer
for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in
August next, it being County Court day, on credits
of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House
door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Sus-
pension Bridge over main Licking river at said
place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, fran-
chise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The
purchaser will be required to execute bonds with
good security, bearing interest from date.
C. A. WANDELOHR, Commissioner.
FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-3m-6m-3w.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, So.
FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.
John W. Sanders, Plaintiff,
against
William Sanders, Letitia Sanders,
Henry Sanders, Alexander San-
ders, and Tilmann Sanders, heirs
at law of William Sanders, Sr.,
deceased. Defendants.
THIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a divi-
sion of lands which belonged to William San-
ders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that
Alexander Sanders and Tilmann Sanders, twain
of the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky.
It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid applica-
tion be published in the newspaper called the
Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Ken-
tucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said
non-resident notice of said application, that they
may appear thereto.
Thos. N. LINDSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.
A copy attested: A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.
July 20, 1864-3m-4w-3w.

NEW ENGLAND
Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Business Confined To Fire Insurance
Exclusively.
Chartered Capital, \$500,000.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.
Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

Diarrhoea
AND
FLUX!
STICKLAND'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!
Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, a stim-
ulants and carminatives, which every physician
acknowledges is the only preparation that will
effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysen-
tery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in
several of our army hospitals where it gives the
greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of
thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we
will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the
world. Diarrhoea and Dysentery, if not cured
early, will satisfy any one as to the virtue of
Stickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we
have a great number of testimonials from patients
who have been cured after being pronounced in-
curable by the physicians, some after taking
only one bottle of Stickland's Anti-Cholera
Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysen-
tery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!
You ought not to be without such a valuable
medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of
April 24th, says: "thousands of our soldiers
have been saved by the use of Stickland's Anti-
Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50
per cent. May 25, 1864-wtly-3m-3w-3d.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
Patented October 13, 1863.
Black, Black for Silk, Dark Green, Light Green,
Dark Blue, Light Blue, Purple, Light Purple,
Light Brown, Dark Brown, Orange, Yellow,
Crimson, Scarlet, Violet, White, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods,
Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Ben-
nets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Chil-
dren's Clothing, and all kinds of
Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.
For 25 cents you can dye as many goods as
you otherwise could five times that sum. Vari-
ous shades can be produced from the same dye.
The process is simple, and any one can use the
dye with perfect success. Directions in English,
French, and German, inside of each package.
For further information in dyeing, and giving
perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to
dye over others, (with many valuable recipes) I
purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and
Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10
cents. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
300 Broadway, Boston.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 25, 1863-wly.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the
Franklin county jail, as a runaway slave,
on the 27th of July 1864, a negro woman calling
herself MARY. She is 23 years old, copper
color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130
pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith,
of St. Louis county, Missouri.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as
the law requires.
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. P. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-1m-1d.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved
or your Head Shaved, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.
GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees,
Moustaches or Imperial colored in the highest
style of the art, by calling at
Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken
county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave,
a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says
he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison
county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about
45 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black com-
plexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was ar-
rested in Bracken county, Kentucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the
law requires.
W. M. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
July 15, 1864-1m-3m-4d.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.
A. C. KEENON informs
his friends and customers
that he still continues the
Book Binding business, in
all its branches, at his old
stand, over Major's Book
Store, on Main street, and will give his whole
attention to its management. He respectfully
extends a continuance of the patronage heretofore
so long enjoyed to the establishment.
CLEKKS will be furnished with RECORD
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description,
manufactured at short notice, to order, on rea-
sonable terms.
Frankfort, March 23, 1863-1f.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NATIONAL UNIONIST.
THE undersigned having purchased the mat-
erial, &c., of the office known as the States-
man office, proposes to publish in the city of
Lexington, Kentucky,
A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in
Putting Down the Rebellion.
It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-
spectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be
an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent
advocate of the best interests of the Government
of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we
will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-
fidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.
The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil
Government, Agriculture, and a General Review
of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries
and Family Supplies, will be found in each
issue.
The publication will be commenced in as short
a time as the necessary preparation can be made.
Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending
us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.
TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$2.00
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2.00
Considering the high price of paper and other
materials, the price of the paper is low, and we
hope to receive a large subscription list. Will
friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?
Address: GEO. W. & OS. B. LEWIS,
Lexington, Kentucky.
March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL
UNION PRESS.
A DAILY NEWSPAPER
To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-
ditional Union Men.
FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-
uine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-
tucky has found but little expression, either in
the press, or in the action of the people. In the
press, the rebellion has been represented by
the partial supply of loyal journals from other
States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction
and a positive demand for such a newspaper.
Demanding that the rebellion shall be sup-
pressed, the rebellion to be not only without pal-
ladium or excuse, but a crime we would have it
taught that those who have inaugurated and pro-
secuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of
its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic
in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of
grappling with it fully realized.
In so wide a field where the instruments em-
ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are
unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge
harshly of the means employed, whilst we see
they are suggested by a more desire to re-
store the authority of the Government. In a
word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount
duty of the Government to preserve the Union
by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.
Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we de-
sire to affiliate with those true Union men, who
where, who hope for, and look to the nation's
success in the field—not to its defeat as the
surest means of securing a lasting and honorable
peace.
The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every
occasion, has been in favor of the Union, and
assemblies, far ahead of the politicians, far
in advance of their press, are to us the surest
guaranty—that a majority are with us. The
object of this paper is to give organization to that
majority, and to develop into political action
the convictions which, in their hearts the people
cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the
facilities at command to furnish its patrons with
the current news, and to develop some important
features of a Daily, that have not hitherto re-
ceived from the press here the prominence desir-
able in a mercantile community.
Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,
ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his pre-
sent resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to an-
nounce the appearance of the first number on
Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,
twenty cents per week.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1.00
per month; \$5.00 for six months; \$9.00 for one
year.
L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
WERE introduced into this community by
myself about 1847, and a large number of
calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all con-
cerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade.
Since that time Mr. A. G. Casmack has had the
trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing
strong dissatisfaction with his business, and
offering very reasonable inducements, I will
do Graham and myself purchased his entire stock
of hand, which, together with a fine assortment
of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the
purchase from him, makes our present supply
very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and
keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and
quality.
We are also prepared to offer special induc-
ments to undertakers in or out of the city, either
for Cases, Coffins, Wooden Coffins, and every
description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we in-
tend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.
Individuals or families can feel assured that all
orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and care-
fully attended to.
B. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 26, 1863-wtly.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of
Franklin county, on the 27th day of July, 1864,
as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling her-
self MARTHA. Says that she belongs to Thos.
Carter, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Said negro
woman is about 24 years of age, of a copper color,
weighs about 175 pounds, about 5 feet six inches
high, and was arrested in Franklin county, Ken-
tucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as
the law requires.
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. E. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-1m-1d.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS my wife BARBARA BRIM has
left my bed and board, without just cause
or provocation, I hereby forewarn all persons from
harboring said Barbara Brim, or trading with her
on my account, as I will not be responsible for
any of her contracts. July 19, 1864.
WM. D. BRIM.
July 27, 1864-3m-4w-3d.

NOTICE.
RAN AWAY from the farm of the subscriber,
in Owen county, three slaves, viz: PETER,
a tall black man, formerly the property of Eliza
Hawkins, of this county; HENRY, a yellow
man, raised by myself; and WESTLY, a boy of
dark complexion, raised by myself.
I will give the lawful reward for all or either
of them, if delivered to me in this place, or secured
in any jail so that I get them.
MASON BROWN.
Frankfort, Aug. 10, 1864-3m-4w-3d.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the JAIL
of Franklin county, Kentucky, as a runaway slave,
on the 27th day of July 1864, a negro girl, call-
ing herself CALLEY. She is about 17 years old,
5 feet high, of this county; HENRY, a yellow
man, raised by myself; and WESTLY, a boy of
dark complexion, raised by myself.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the
law requires.
WM. CRAIK, J. E. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-1m-1d.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the JAIL
of Franklin county, on the 27th day of July, 1864,
as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself
MOLLIE, and says that she belongs to John
Gano, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Said negro wo-
man is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet high,
of a black complexion, weighs about 120 pounds,
and was arrested in Franklin county, Kentucky.
The owner of said negro will come forward,
prove property, pay expenses, and take her away,
or she will be dealt with according to law.
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-1m-1d.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
FRANKLIN COUNTY,) SCT.
TAKEN UP, as a STRAY, by Harris Har-
rill, living in said county, on the Harvie Mill
road, the mile east of Jacksonville, and the
same distance from Pleasant Ridge meeting house,
ONE DARK BROWN HORSE, sixteen hands
high, four years old this spring, shoe on the right
fore foot, small white spot on the right fore
shoulder, with saddle, blanket and bridle on.
Taken up on Appraisal by One H. Har-
rill and Twenty-five Dollars, this 13th day of
June, 1864.
LOYD HACKETT, J. P. F. C.
July 27, 1864-3m-4w-3d.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington
& Frankfort Railroads.
On and after Monday, March 28, 1864
EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE
DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M.,
stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds,
Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue,
leaving Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives
at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all
stations) leaves Louisville at 4:20 P. M.,
leaves Lexington at 5:00 A. M., and arrives
at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.
FRIEGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lex-
ington Daily (Sundays excepted).
SAML. GILL, Sup't.
Monday, March 28, 1864-1f.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lex-
ington and Frankfort Railroads.
On and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains
will run daily (Sundays excepted) as fol-
lows:
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35
A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, ex-
cept Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro and
Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for
New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Har-
rardburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles,
at Payson for Georgetown, and at Lexington, vi-
a call and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab
Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and
all interior towns.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frank-
fort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50 A. M.,
and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., ar-
riving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P.
M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.
FRIEGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily
(Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.
FRIEGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily
(Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.
Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A.
M. to 5 P. M.
Through Tickets for Danville, Harrods-
burg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt.
Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown,
Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for
sale, and all further information can be had at the
Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook
streets.
SAMUEL GILL,
Jan. 9, 1864. Superintendent.

Kentucky Central Railroad!
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.
THE most direct route from the interior of Ken-
tucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-
western Cities and Towns. But one change of
cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
5:35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN
Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily,
(Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.
Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily,
(Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train
and arrive at Lexington, Cleveland, Chicago, or
St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE NICHOLASVILLE
Nicholasville 12:20 P. M. Covington 1:00 P. M.
Lexington 1:10 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:45 A. M.
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the
Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time
for Supper at Cincinnati.
The Morning Train arrives at Covington at
10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and
taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the L. & C. R. R.
for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield,
Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and
Leavenworth. Baggage checked through Sleep-
ing Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the
Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.
A. H. RANSOM,
Nov. 30, 1863-1f. Gen'l Ticket Agent.

SETTLEMENTS!!
Everybody wants to make out their bills, and
everybody can save a vast amount of labor by
having nicely
PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
JOB ROOMS
Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style
of the art, and at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

AUGUST 8, 1860.
LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.
MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DE-
CISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price \$10.00
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,
1 vol. Price 5.00
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price 3.00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,
&c., by JOHN C. HARMON,
1 vol. Price 3.00
THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STAT-
UTES,
1 vol. Price 3.00

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
We are prepared to execute all kinds of
Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,
In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and
as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and
on moderate terms.
BLANKS.
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks,
printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the
Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John
Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now
going at large.
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do
hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED
DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said
John W. Phillips, and his delivery to the jailor
of Harrison county, within one year from the
date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th
day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the
72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
May 4, 1864-wtly-3m-3d.

Proclamation of the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
JOHN SPENCER did, on the day of - 186-
murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington,
and is now going at large.
Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do
hereby offer a reward of two hundred and
fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John
Spencer, and his delivery to the jailor of Scott
county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort, this
27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and in
the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, who
murdered John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and
is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do
hereby offer a reward of two hundred and
fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said GEO.
W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the jailor of
Mercer county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th
day of February, A. D. 1864, and in
the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 29, 1864-wtly-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me,
that WILLIAM ROSS, who stands indicted in
the Gallatin Circuit Court, for the murder of Wm.
H. Kelley, on the 6th July, 1859, who has made
his escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is
now going at large;
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do
hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOL-
LARS (\$200) for the apprehension of the said
WILLIAM ROSS, and his delivery to the jailor of
Gallatin county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th
day of March, A. D. 1864, and in
the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
March 21, 1864-wtly-3m.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR
1864.

1864.	1864.
Jan. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Jan. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
Feb. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Feb. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
Mar. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Mar. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
Apr. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Apr. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
May 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	May 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
June 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	June 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11